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## ADDRESS

Adopted by the American Party,  
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,  
June, 1857.

## ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to  
meet the members of the American party in Na-  
tional Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-  
tion of our opinions. We are ready to-day as  
yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is  
in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand  
fast by our vows of devotion to our whole coun-  
try. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart-  
ened by opposition—neither discouraged by the  
past, nor without hope for the future—we meet  
together both to counsel one with another, and to  
show to the people of the United States by our  
presence and our numbers here in open con-  
vention that as a party we are hopeful and deter-  
mined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dom-  
inant party at the South, by appeals made to sec-  
tions of country and the passions of the day, are  
temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph  
is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a  
victory secured by passion give evidence of a  
true attachment to principle. A true soldier will  
never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause  
because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters  
who sustained the American candidates for the  
two first offices in the gift of the people in No-  
vember last may enjoy the consciousness of an  
honest work well meant and well done. They  
neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in  
the discharge of a great public duty, and had the  
thousands of men who agreed with them in their  
opinion as to the justice of their principles and the  
fitness of their candidate acted upon the same  
convictions of public duty, the result would have  
been far different. At the North, tens of thou-  
sands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that  
there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens  
of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South  
upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore  
would secure the election of the candidate of the  
miscellaneous Republican party. It was a cruel  
and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the altar  
of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of prin-  
ciple which, if persisted in, in private life, as is  
sometimes the case, in the consideration of sub-  
jects of great public moment, would result in  
common disaster. When patriotism becomes the  
rule of action and a true love of country points  
out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the  
yielding up of that which is right for that which  
is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything  
in the past calculated to wound the feelings of  
those who were tempted in a moment of despon-  
dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obliga-  
tions to their country or their associates in prin-  
ciple.

Thousands who left our ranks in November,  
drawn away by the temporary expedients and  
passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of  
the American party. They have been taught in  
the bitter school of experience that the word of  
promise may be made to the ear and broken to  
the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure,  
and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the  
want of which is one of the great evils of the  
times—and to accomplish what ought to unite  
the good men of all parties—there has been either  
a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a  
bold participation in that wrong. So in the  
promises made at the North to secure a pure  
franchise through the agency of a registry law  
where all could see and know who, under the  
constitution and by the laws, were entitled to  
vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have  
either of the two great organizations opposed the  
American party endeavored to secure those  
whom reforms which are essential either to  
an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of  
franchise. Even where an attempt has been  
made, as in New York, to secure a practical re-  
form under the naturalization laws, so that while  
the change would not extend the five years' resi-  
dence previous to naturalization provided by the  
laws of the United States, it would, neverthe-  
less, secure a small portion of this limited resi-  
dence before the alien was allowed to vote, the at-  
tempt has failed, by the combined opposition of  
both the Democratic and Republican parties, who  
not unfrequently work together at the North to  
destroy the American organization. And while  
there has been a neglect to maintain a pure fran-  
chise for white voters, and an open and earnest  
opposition to all reforms, proposing simply reme-  
dial measures for admitted great public evils,  
there has also been enacted in New York a suc-  
cessful measure looking to such an amendment  
of the Constitution as would secure a general sys-  
tem of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus,  
in one part of the Union a State Constitution is  
opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage,  
while in another part of the Union the alien who  
has conferred upon him the privileges wholly un-  
known to the native-born citizen. To a foreign  
pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished  
from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in  
all things, and regardless of his residence in the  
country, an equal with the citizen whose service has  
been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of  
his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another sec-  
tion of the country become revolutionary in their  
plans of opposition to the Federal Government,  
and exhaust their patriotism and labor in mea-  
sures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation  
in both our Federal and State governments. Their  
tendency is neither toward humanity nor  
mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the  
black race and, whether well meant or ill meant,  
result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness  
in different States and among different classes of  
people which the true men of the country cannot  
fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the  
American party. We know of no political differ-  
ences between the rights of the North and the  
rights of the South. All are subordinate to the  
constitution of our common country. The union  
of the States, the rights of the States, the priv-  
ileges of the people in the States, and under the  
Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.

When differences of opinion come, as come they  
will, they must be settled, not by crimination and  
hate, but by reference to that great principle of com-  
mon right and common protection—THE CONSTITU-  
TION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall  
unfortunately again be differences of opinion as  
to what is granted and what is denied by the  
constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the  
authorized courts of the nation, can alone  
make up and decide the final issue. The constitu-  
tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and  
in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peace-  
ably to assemble and petition the government for  
a redress of grievances, are among these speci-  
fied constitutional personal rights, and cannot be  
abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is  
restrained by the laws of the land. Equally ex-  
plicit are the rights of the States over their own  
territories, and interference with them becomes  
both a public abuse of power and an act of per-  
sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of  
the country, could realize where their powers  
commence, and where they cease—if they could  
understand that they are no more responsible for  
other men's sins than they are secure in their own  
self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively  
well.

There are many and vital questions upon which  
the American party can agree, and to these all  
other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in  
brief, condensed in the following spirit of our  
National Platform. We hold, for example, as  
cardinal maxims of public justice and private  
duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintain-  
ed.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be  
respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be  
enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be  
preserved.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaran-  
teed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. An American nationality must be cherish-  
ed.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex-  
cluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amend-  
ed.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suf-  
frage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Consti-  
tution of the United States, and nothing here re-  
pugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument  
of liberty and law. The provision of the Consti-  
tution which requires the President of the United  
States to be a native born citizen—which requires  
the Vice President to possess the same qualifica-  
tions with the President—which, in the foreign  
born imposes a nine years' residence, after natu-  
ralization, as qualification of a candidate for the  
United States Senate, and a residence of  
seven years, after naturalization, as a qualifica-  
tion for a Representative in Congress—which for-  
bids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of  
an established religion, are all part and parcel  
of our faith and practice. So far from depart-  
ing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek  
to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire  
and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is,  
above and beyond all other records of political  
records, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues  
which have been forced upon us by the Democrat-  
ic party, who is not only not what it was in times  
past, but which seems to have outlived its con-  
sistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has  
different faces for different parts of the country,  
and different phases to illustrate its many creeds.  
It has involved the government in great difficulty,  
and no man feels secure in the future while this  
party is in power. Under Democratic Adminis-  
tration there has been an open violation of law  
in the Territory of Utah. A social system which  
would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly  
repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dis-  
honor upon the government, a festering sore upon  
the political body, and every day growing from  
bad to worse, exists and has existed for four  
years past within the borders of our own govern-  
ment. We condemn this outrage upon morals  
and humanity, and desire to see its termination.  
We trace it, however, as one of the natu-  
ral incidents to that system of administration  
which seeks to fill the nation with criminals,  
paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace  
the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of  
treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of  
murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly in-  
tercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those  
who, so-called, like, have crept into the bosom of  
the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though  
less magnitude also attract our attention. The  
public domain, secured by a common treasure and  
a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the com-  
mon property of the nation is distributed without  
regard to the general ownership, and with a lav-  
ishness of appropriation which shows an utter in-  
difference to the just claims and true wants of the  
American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the gov-  
ernment to its ancient landmarks but the Ameri-  
can party? Where else is there a sure hope of  
the union of the States with that free expression  
of opinion which belongs to every Common-  
wealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the  
Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over  
the land to organize and act. Let them seek to  
give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity  
to our glorious Union by making the love of  
country and of the whole country a passion and a  
principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the  
patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of  
Southern men of the stamp and character of him  
who led the great armies of the Revolution, and  
of those who were distinguished under the con-  
federation and in the convention which framed the  
constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and  
character of the son of Massachusetts who nomi-  
nated George Washington of Virginia to be Gen-  
eral-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and  
like him received the sword of the leading British  
general on Southern soil at the instance of the  
forever-living, Heaven-protected Father of our  
common country.

Living then in these great examples of the  
past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in  
the spirit of the great and good men who led  
the way to victory, and to independence, we, too,  
are hopeful and hearty of the great fu-  
ture.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-op-  
eration of all men, all over the land, who are with  
us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of  
all men too, who wish to reform those gross  
abuses in the State and nation which have result-  
ed in so much personal wrong, and left a stain  
like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic.  
Americans and friends of Americans, North and  
South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be for-  
ever fallen!"

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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Louisville Courier.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Jeffersonville, Ind., held at the market house, on the evening of the 14th inst., B. C. Pile was called to the Chair, and John W. Ray was appointed Secretary.

Dr. N. Field, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Jeffersonville have, after years of patient and persevering effort, succeeded in establishing for themselves a Bank with an excellent charter, and with adequate ability to promote her various interests; and whereas, our Banks have thus far answered our expectations, and have pursued towards our business men a liberal policy. It has extended aid to the mercantile, commercial and manufacturing business of the city, and if encouraged and sustained, will be a blessing to all classes of our population. We regard it as an institution of vital importance to the enterprise and future prosperity of our city, and by means of the facilities which it will afford to our people, a staple and permanent trade will ere long be built up at this point, and Jeffersonville become a place of importance; and whereas we have implicit confidence in the solvency of our bank, as well as in the prudence and integrity of its officers; that its affairs have been and will continue to be managed with strict regard to its obligations to the community; and whereas, the success and prosperity of the Bank is identified with our own, so much so, that one cannot suffer without the other; and whereas, we can see no necessity for the continual demand upon the bank for coin, as it must be apparent to every well-informed mind, that the state of our foreign exchanges no longer require the exportation of the precious metals; or the continuance of the present monetary panic; and whereas, we believe that were it not for brokers and panic makers who infect our commercial cities, and whose occupation is to depreciate the credit of banks, and speculate in their paper, that confidence would soon be restored, and all branches of business revive. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the people of Jeffersonville feel themselves constrained by a sense of duty—by the law of necessity and self preservation, to adopt some measure for the protection of our bank against a class of men who would sacrifice our business in order to gratify their cupidity, and satiate their thirst for gain.

Resolved, That we view with abhorrence and detestation that class of men, the assenting brokers, who, as a general thing, are a curse, and a nuisance in the financial world. We regard them as a set of heartless vampires, without conscience or shame, governed by no principle but selfishness, and influenced by no feeling but avarice, and who, for the sake of the filthy percent from the sale of coin, would prostrate all credit and ruin the commerce of the country.

Resolved, That their course towards the bank at Jeffersonville, is ungenerous and mean, prompted solely by the love of gain and not the laws of trade. It is with them a mere matter of speculation founded upon no just necessity or mercantile convenience. They abstract coin from our bank for the purpose of taking advantage of the panic which they themselves create, and by means of which they are enabled to buy from the panic stricken country, the paper of banks which they have discredited.

On motion of Captain Armstrong, it was—  
Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that we condemn the course of any of our citizens who act as the agents of the assenting brokers.  
On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN W. RAY, Secretary.

NOTE—It is not true as reported that the officers of the bank had any agency in getting up or conducting the meeting.

### Filibuster Walker and his Deaf Mute Inamorata.

The following statement is from a recent book of travels, by an Englishman:

"I came down the Mississippi with a gentleman from Nashville, who had been at school with Gen. Walker, and who confirmed, in the strongest manner, the accounts of his reserve at school. Indeed, he said Walker was the puniest, quietest milksop of a boy he had ever known; so much so as to be an object of derision to his school-fellows, who called him 'honey,' 'missy,' and other similar contemptuous names. Walker never joined the other boys in any athletic games, the only thing by which he distinguished himself was, that he always knew his lessons better than any other boy in school, and the moment school was over he ran home to his mother. In his leisure moments his favorite past time was reading the Bible.

"Walker first of all studied divinity, and it was probably only in consequence of the doubts and perplexities that so often disturb the studies of our young theologians, that he abandoned the study for medicine. This, too, he gave up for some reason, after a time, and took to law, which, as you know, is in this country, often synonymous to politics. In New Orleans he connected himself with the press; but here, in addition to law and physic he had an episode of love, which, though not mentioned in the public account of his career had, I believe, a great effect on his fortunes and character, and the story of which I had from a source in which I can put every confidence. At New Orleans he became acquainted with a young girl, very beautiful and intelligent, but deaf and dumb.

"Walker was first attracted to this young lady by sympathy for her melancholy privation, but tender feeling soon arose, and on her part the young lady became passionately attached to Walker. Indeed, not being aware of the usual restraints which the conventionalities of society impose on female conduct, she displayed her affection in a more open manner than was pleasing to her friends. This led to some restraint and misunderstanding and estrangement, and the poor, beautiful, but speechless girl, thinking herself deserted, sickened and died.—From that time, Walker was a changed man. He went to California, fought a duel, and then joined a band of desperadoes. Thenceforth the sickly, studious milksop, was the stern and daring adventurer."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES—PEERAGES DECLINED.—It was lately announced that Lord Palmerston intended to raise the Marquis of Lansdowne to the rank of Duke of Kerry, and to confer peerages on Mr. Macaulay; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P. for Middlesex, and brother of the Marquis of Westminster; Mr. C. C. Cavendish, M. P. for Buckinghamshire, brother of the Earl of Burlington; and Lord Harry George Vane, M. P. for South Durham, and brother of the Duke of Cleveland.

The general desire to enter the British peerage, or to gain a step in it, is known to all who know anything of England. But, of late years, the House of Lords has really so little shown strong sympathy with the country, that an impression the reverse, friendly to it, has been made. Mr. Macaulay and Lord Robert Grosvenor have accepted the proffered honors, and have been duly gazetted as Peers of the Realm. Mr. Cavendish and Lord Harry Vane, evidently considering it a doubtful honor, have resolved to follow the late Sir Robert Peel's example, and refuse to be made Lords. The old Marquis of Lansdowne, now in his 77th year, has declined a Dukedom. There is something very suggestive in this—the British Peerage held so lightly, that public men refuse to belong to it.—Philadelphia Press.

IT A Quakeress, jealous of her husband, watched his movements every morning actually discovered the traitor kissing and hugging the servant girl. Broadbent was not long in discovering the face of his wife, as she peeped through the half open door, and with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed her: "Betsey, she had better quit peeping, or there will cause a disturbance in the family."

### Appointments of the Louisville Conference.

We are indebted to a friend for the following official copy of the appointments of preachers made by the Louisville Conference, lately in session at Smithland:

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT—J. H. Owen, P. E.  
Brook street—Thomas Bottomly.  
Bethel—To be supplied.  
Jackson street—To be supplied.  
Walnut street—R. Dearing.  
Eighth street—J. R. Dempsey.  
Center street—To be supplied.  
Twelfth street—J. A. Henderson.  
Green street—To be supplied.  
Shelby street—J. H. Bristow.  
German mission—F. W. Frazer.  
Hancock street—G. A. Hardison.  
Ashbury—To be supplied.  
Portland and Shippingport—J. W. Maxwell.  
Middletown Circuit—J. D. Owens.  
Jefferson and Mount Washington—G. Gooch.  
Louisville Circuit—B. F. Wilson; R. D. Neale supernumerary.

Louisville City Mission—W. Holman.  
Bardstown—D. Morton.  
E. Stevenson, Book Agent.  
E. W. Schon—Secretary of Missionary Society.

ELIZABETHTOWN DISTRICT—A. H. Redford, P. E.  
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville—J. W. Emerson.

New Haven—C. G. Boggers.  
Campbellsville—C. D. Donaldson.  
Lebanon—D. F. Dempsey.  
West Point—J. J. Talbot.  
Brandenburg—J. D. Barnett.  
Big Spring—A. Moore.  
Millersburg—G. W. Dungan.

HARDINSBURG DISTRICT—N. H. Lee, P. E.  
Hardinsburg—W. H. Morrison.  
Hawesville—R. W. Trimble.  
Owensboro—A. Brown.  
Yelvington—E. M. Crow.  
Calhoun—T. D. Lewis.  
Hartford—W. L. Mumford.  
Morganfield—J. F. Redford.  
Rumsey—J. R. Abernathy.  
Henderson Station—M. N. Lasley.  
Henderson Circuit—J. W. Taylor.  
Madisonville—W. W. Cook.  
Green River—G. B. Hardy.  
Litchfield—H. C. McQuown.  
Whitesville—To be supplied.  
Hardinsburg Male and Female School—R. G. Gardiner.

SMITHLAND DISTRICT, Z. M. Taylor, P. E.  
Smithland—J. C. Petre.  
Dyersburg—J. E. Bradley.  
Marion—H. T. Burge.  
Princeton—W. F. Childers.  
Edinboro—R. B. McGowan.  
Empire Iron Works—A. Akin.  
Cadiz—W. Randolph.  
Lafayette—W. W. Lambutt.  
Hopkinsville Circuit—A. Quick.  
Buck Creek Mission—To be supplied.

HOPKINSVILLE DISTRICT, J. S. Wood, P. E.  
Hopkinsville—F. A. Morris.  
Christian Mission—W. W. Mann.  
Russellville—J. S. Magee.  
Elkton—L. P. Crenshaw.  
Logan—L. B. Davidson.  
Todd—Jas. Morris.  
Franklin—T. G. Moore.  
Bowlinggreen—G. H. Hays.  
Greenville—W. Nelrick.  
Rochester—A. C. Dewitt.  
Russellville Circuit—R. Y. Thomas.  
Russellville Female Institute—F. E. Carnes.

GLASGOW DISTRICT—R. Fisk, P. E.  
Glasgow—A. McCown.  
Mammoth Cave—D. D. Moore.  
Liberty—A. Davis.  
Wayne—B. A. Cundiff.  
Albany—J. S. McDaniel.  
Tompkinsville—T. G. Bosley.  
Scottsville—R. C. Alexander.  
New Row—W. Woodson.  
Columbia—J. A. Goodson.  
Greensburg—J. Randolph.  
Munfordsville—G. C. Cumbaugh.  
G. W. Cumbaugh transferred to Kentucky Conference.

T. D. Aiken transferred to Louisiana Conference.  
W. Molloy transferred to Arkansas Conference.  
N. H. Lee, F. A. Morris, E. Stevenson, T. M. Taylor, A. H. Redford, and R. Fisk were elected delegates to the next General Conference, and J. H. Bristow and J. S. Woods, Reserves.  
W. Alexander, Tract Agent.  
The next Conference will be held at Hopkinsville.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION—Orders against Filibusters.—The following is a special dispatch to the New York Courier and Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.  
The Central American questions are all settled. The *de facto* government of Nicaragua is recognized, and Mr. Irissari is to be received as minister. The form and details of a treaty with Nicaragua have been adopted, recognizing the charter and contract of the old American Canal Company of the 22d of September, 1849, as amended 27th of July, 1857, providing for the re-establishment of the transit line, and the restoration of the company's rights. The treaty was unanimously agreed to by the cabinet on Friday last, as also the recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government and the reception of its minister. Orders have been issued to the commander of the gulf squadron to arrest filibustering expeditions wherever found, and Lord Napier has ordered Capt. Erskine, commanding the British squadron, to capture all filibusters, should they escape our squadron, and deliver them to the American commander. The course of the Administration in the whole matter has been prompt, vigorous, and statesmanlike.

INSPECTOR.  
ARRIVAL OF GOLD COIN.—Over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in gold coin arrived in the city yesterday by two steamboats. The steamer J. E. Woodruff from New Orleans had \$22,500 of the precious metal in American coin, in one lot.

In the evening the steamer J. H. Oglesby arrived from the Missouri river having among her passengers a company of Santa Fe merchants and traders—also several merchants belonging to various Missouri river towns—all of whom had more or less gold coin in their possession. The whole amount of specie brought by the Oglesby's passengers exceeded \$100,000, which will be handed over to St. Louis merchants in the due course of trade in the purchase of winter stocks of goods, and in the payment of old bills.

This money could not have come in a better time, or be used for a better purpose. It will have a beneficial influence in the mercantile transactions of the next few days which will be sensibly felt in the sphere of finance. A steamboat freighted with gold metal would not come amiss just now in our city, and one boat per day with such a freight as that of the Oglesby would soon increase our floating capital amazingly.—St. Louis Republican.

A new reading has been found for the oft-quoted and beautiful saying, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." A miserable friend of ours, who finds that every thing goes wrong, and nothing turns up to suit him, says that in his copy of the bard of Avon it reads: "There's a divinity that shapes our ends rough—how them how we will."

IT Is beautiful to behold at the wedding, the sorrow stricken air of a parent as he "gives the bride away," when you know that for the last ten years he has been trying his best to get her off his hands.

IF there is any one who requires convincing evidence of the rascally game the assenting houses are playing towards the people and the Kentucky banks, he has but to read the subjoined letter to the St. Louis Republican. The brokers are endeavoring to create the impression that our banks are insolvent, in order that they may swindle the credulous into taking much less than the par value of their notes. In this way, too, they increase the run upon the banks, by exciting terror in the minds of those who, were it not for the brokers, would have no apprehensions.

### Specie and Currency.

Mr. Editor: I have been much surprised within the last few days, to see that many of our citizens are permitting themselves to be shaved heavily on the notes of the Kentucky banks—as good specie-paying banks as there are in the United States—and situated almost at our doors. It is certainly well known to all the mercantile and read community, that there are no safer or more reliable set of specie-paying banks in the Union than those of Kentucky, and yet we see that the croaking specie brokers and note shavers are occasionally buying the notes at five, and I am informed, as high as seven per cent. discount. I was respectfully informed a few days since, that there were parties traveling through the State of Indiana about ten days ago, buying up Kentucky bank notes—one of the party going ahead reporting certain banks as broken, and his confederate following one day in the rear, with the gold, purchasing at a heavy discount. Such is, probably, the course now being pursued in this city, to the great prejudice of the community, and especially to the manufacturing and laboring classes.

We must have a good currency from some quarter, in which the people can have confidence, as a money representative; and if such currency as that of the Kentucky bank notes is actually driven out from amongst us by the stratagem of specie brokers and bank note shavers, when will the bottom of the present difficulties be reached?

One to one and a half per cent. between Kentucky money and specie is certainly as much as any business man should willingly submit to.

ST. LOUIS.

From the Presbyterian Herald.

ALUMNI OF CENTRE COLLEGE.  
At a meeting of the Alumni of Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, on the 17th September, Rev. Robert G. Brank, of Lexington, Kentucky, was called to the chair, and C. W. Metcalfe, of Danville, appointed Secretary. It being first in order, the Alumni proceeded to the election of officers of its association for the ensuing year. Rev. Lewis Green, D. D., was chosen President, and Professor O. Beatty, Secretary.

It was then moved and carried that the meeting elect a speaker to address the Association at the next Annual Commencement of Centre College. Hon. John C. Breckinridge was elected to that office, and William Alexander, Esq., of Paris, Kentucky, as alternate.

William George, Esq., of Danville, offered the following series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That we, as Alumni of Centre College, in conjunction with the friends of the Institution generally, will endeavor to raise by subscription the sum of fifty thousand dollars, of which the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much more as the Committee may deem proper, shall be appropriated to the erection of a monument at the grave of Dr. Young, and the remainder paid over to the Trustees of Centre College, to be expended by them in the erection of a new College edifice to cost not less than twenty five thousand dollars; said edifice to be in some way associated with the name and memory of the late lamented President.

Resolved, That the subscriptions to these objects shall not be payable until the sum of fifteen thousand dollars has been pledged, except such proportion of each subscription as shall be necessary to erect the aforesaid monument.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each class of the Alumni be appointed to solicit subscriptions from his classmates, and report the same to Professor O. Beatty, at Danville, on or before the 1st of January next.

Resolved, That the present local committee of Alumni at Danville, consisting of Professor O. Beatty, C. H. Rochester, John A. Lyle, J. M. Meyer and C. W. Metcalfe, are authorized to appoint one from each class of the Alumni for the aforesaid purpose.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish copies of its minutes to the Danville *Tribune* and *Presbyterian Herald* for publication.

C. W. METCALFE, Sec'y.

ROBT' G. BRANK, Ch'n.

IT Is the fashion with some persons—sentimental young ladies who cry over the last novel, and young gentlemen in turn-down collars, who read Byron extensively—to exaggerate mental woes, speaking of the ills that flesh is heir to, and to sneer at bodily sufferings as of no account. Having tried some specimens of both, we have been pondering on the matter, and have come to the conclusion that there is precious little choice between them. They are like the two roads to the same place, of which the sharp-witted chap said that, take which you please, you will wish that you had gone the other way.—At any rate, arithmetically speaking, it must be a tolerably-sized grief which produces as much pain as a prolonged, stinging toothache; and eight- and forty hours without food must be about as hard to bear as the pangs of unrequited love, or the "proud man's contumely." If you think physical pains more flea-bites, try the vice-like grips of the rheumatism about six months, or shake with the ager a few weeks, and you'll come to your senses on this subject.

UNLUCKY.—The captain of a steamboat recently completed at this place, when upon leaving the city with his fine craft, expecting to be absent for several months, gave his wife a considerable sum of money in bank bills, necessary for her support until he should return. When the boat was about to shove out from the landing the captain's wife and other ladies took their station on the pier, and the captain, after seeing her husband on deck, the lady, having it over head, threw all the bank bills, which were loose in the same pocket, into the river. Efforts were immediately made to reach the money, but without success, and the captain continued on his way down stream, little knowing the ill-luck which had attended the farewell token from his wife.

(Wheeling (Va.) Int.

A MOUTH.—Not long since a youth, older in wit than years, after being catechised concerning the power of Providence, replied:

"Ma, I think there's one thing Providence can't do."  
"What is it," eagerly inquired the mother.  
"Providence can't make Bill Jones's mouth any bigger without setting his ears back."

IT An English writer, says, in his advice to young married women, that their mother Eve "married a gardener." It might be added that the gardener, in consequence of his match, lost his situation.

IT A woman in Florida, of the name of Cross, lately gave birth to an infant son which weighed only one pound. That Cross wasn't hard to bear.

LOU. JOURNAL.  
IT Our devil says that when you see a young man and woman going down the street leaning against each other like a pair of badly matched oxen, it is a pretty sure sign they are bent on consolidation.

IT The woman who made a pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness, has since washed the close of a year and hung 'em to dry on a bee line.

### INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED.

**AETNA**  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
HARTFORD CONN.  
Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, Enlarged, July 27, 1857, to \$1,000,000  
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED  
SURPLUS, \$422,162 11.  
WITH THE PRATISE OF 38 YEARS' SUCCESS & EXPERIENCE.

DIRECTORS.  
T. L. BRACE, SR., H. Z. PRATT,  
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E. G. RIPLEY, T. A. ALEXANDER,  
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J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent.

—INSURES AGAINST THE—

### DANGERS OF FIRE!

—AND—

### PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

AT AS LIBERAL RULES AND RATES AS RISKS ASSURED PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY AND FAIR PROFIT.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Property, Out-Buildings and Contents. Such insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.  
LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312 84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legitimate insurance business, and the execution of contracts in good faith, have inducement with the public in selecting their underwriter—we refer them for test of quality and our claims to their patronage, to records of past success, tending their continuance with increasing ability and facilities in future.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EXPECTED WITHOUT DELAY. WITH THIS WELL-KNOWN AND ADEQUATE CORPORATION, THROUGH

H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Oct. 12, 1857—3m. Frankfort, Ky.

### McLEAN'S

### STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

### AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the science of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, bloodroot, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influence is felt, causing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden attacks of head, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Drowsiness or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure Diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES. Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and give you health, beauty and robustness. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. EVERY FAMILY MERCHANT Should have the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good.—Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. J. H. McLEAN, Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Sprnger & Bro., and Raymond & Patton.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT. The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure. Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read for yourselves:

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Fourth street, has a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints or muscles, swellings, sore throat, ear-ache or tooth-ache, wounds, fresh cuts, sores, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, spavins, swellings, splints, fetters, swellings, wounds, rattlesnake bites, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS Sept. 7, 1857—1y.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. B. LAMPTON,

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,  
HAS just received a large, well selected and handsome assortment of

### NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Consisting in part of the following articles:  
A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN BLACK SILKS, some of the best quality. FANCY AND STRIPED BAYADERE SILKS. ELEGANT SILK AND WORSTED POPLINS. Different widths. FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH MERINOS, Plain and figured. HANDSOME BAYADERE PATTERNS. Plain and figured. PLAIN FANCY AND SHADED DELAINES. CRAPE DELAINES. ORIENTAL LUSTRE. GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN FLANNELS. SHAWLS, all colors and descriptions. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS. FINE FRENCH CHINTZ ROBES & PATTERNS. OIL PRINTS, and other new goods too numerous to mention.

He calls special attention to his large and complete assortment of

### FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE

China, Granite & Common Ware,

### CARPETS & RUGS, HATS,

### LADIES SHOES.

All of which he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold cheap. Remember his motto of QUICK SALES AND THE LOWEST PRICES.

Oct. 6, 1857—1y. J. B. LAMPTON.

### FRANKFORT HOTEL

FOR SALE.

OWING to the continued ill health of my wife, I have determined to sell out my Tavern House and Furniture. If not sold privately before that day, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, without reserve, on Wednesday the 21st day of October next, the said Tavern House in Frankfort, and all the furniture of every kind. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Sept. 29—1d. JOSEPH B. WASSON.

\* Louisville Journal and Observer & Reporter publish weekly until day of sale and send bills to J. B. WASSON.

### STEARN'S & CLARKE'S

### NATIONAL

### AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

### CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

### FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!

### A. SONNEBERG,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,

IS NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and finest assortment of

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

over brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the following articles:

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants and Vests.

Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Hosiery,

Hats and Caps,

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

### FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS.

—ALSO—

### TRUNKS, VALISES,

### CARPET BAGS

### AND UMBRELLAS.

All of which he warrants to be of the very best material and make.

Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1857.

**IF** We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. Little, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19-1857.]

## Financial.

The news from New York and New Orleans is decidedly more favorable. From a New Orleans dispatch to one of the Louisville papers, received at a late hour on Friday night, we learn that the old Banks of that city had weathered the storm bravely; the run upon them had ceased, confidence was returning, and the suspended Banks anticipated a speedy resumption. If they continue to hold out, and the news from New York continues as favorable as it now is, the Kentucky Banks will not suspend, as there certainly will be no necessity for their doing so. It would appear from the following article from the New York Journal of Commerce, that the West will be flooded with the notes of the suspended Banks of that State in the purchase of produce, but, as the West is indebted to the East, and the latter agrees to receive the same money, cancelling our debts, there can be no serious objections to receiving it.

The banks of this city, with one or two exceptions, opened for business as usual, receiving bank notes and certified checks on deposit, and in payment, and paying in the same, the only difference being that specie was not issued. There was no excitement at any of the banks of discount, as far as we can ascertain, and no demand for specie either from bill holders or depositors.

The American Exchange and Metropolitan Banks have promptly adopted a system which will afford immediate relief to the community. They have opened an uncurrent department, in a measure independent of their regular banking department, where they will receive the bills of all free banks in this State, (the same being fully secured by a deposit with the comptroller,) and will pay out safety fund bills as they may designate, crediting the amount at once to the depositor, and allowing him to draw against it, payable in the same currency. This varies from the former uncurrent money system in the following important particulars: Under the old system, these bills were received on deposit, paid the next day in specie or its equivalent, and sent home for redemption. Now they will be kept here and paid out again, relieving the country banks at once, and enabling them to expand with only such limitation as a deposit of securities with the comptroller may prescribe. It will enable country merchants to make remittances, because they can forward the bills of these banks in place of New York exchange. It will solve the question of forwarding the produce from the interior. The West will now be able to draw on New York State money, which will be paid out for produce, setting all the wheels in motion, and ultimately finding its way to this city, where it will be received on deposit as above noticed. In a few days the business of this city will all be done with this currency, in addition to the use of certified checks.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Wednesday evening, says:

Wall street this morning presents a strange contrast to yesterday. There are no excited crowds in the street thronging the thoroughfare from end to end; no groups of spectators perched upon every position presenting a facility for overlooking the operations; no long lines of anxious note holders and depositors, checks in hand, fighting their way into the entrances of the banks. A perfect calm seems to have succeeded the storm, and the street scarcely presents the appearance of even its ordinary bustle.

The banks opened at the usual hour this morning, and conducted their business as usual, except that the response to an occasional inquiry was "we are not paying out specie." We visited most of those in Wall street in the course of the morning, and found only a few customers in each, scarcely as many we think as is customary at the same hour. On most of the doors, and on the newspaper bulletins, the following notice is posted: "The business of the banks will be transacted exactly as heretofore, with the exception of paying specie. Checks will be received on deposit and in the payment of notes, and bank notes will be paid and received as usual."

At the clearing house this morning the exchanges and operations are going as usual, but there is some difficulty in arranging the settlements arising out of yesterday's transactions. A large number of the bank officers were there at noon, in consultation. It is understood that the banks will make their returns daily there as heretofore, and payment of the balances will continue to be made in specie.

Our readers are, no doubt, aware that by the constitution of the State of New York the Legislature is prohibited from legalizing suspension by insolvent banks, and the opinion has been formed almost universally throughout the country that those banks in that State which have temporarily suspended specie payment to their creditors have forfeited their charters, and will not be able to resume their operations even after they have collected their resources, and, consequently, their effects would be taken out of the possession of their officers, and be placed in the custody of, and administered upon, by the State officers. From the decision of the Supreme Courts of New York this idea, which has greatly assisted in creating the panic existing in the country, fortunately turns out to be incorrect. This is decidedly the best news we have yet received from the East. The following is the decision referred to:

At a meeting of the justices of the Supreme Court, held for the purposes of determining a uniform course of action among themselves, present—Justices Strong, Emott, Birdseye, Mitchell, Roosevelt, Davies, Clarke, and Peabody—the following opinions were unanimously concurred in:

In all cases in which the act of 1849 is applicable, it is deemed to supersede the provisions of the Revised Statutes (2 R. S. 464, sections 47 and 39), accordingly no creditor of a bank who may have relief under that act, can have it under the Revised Statutes. That act gives the creditor a right to apply to the justice of the Supreme Court only after the expiration of ten days from the refusal of a bank to pay its debts or liabilities.

Even then a temporary and immediate injunction can be granted, only if in the opinion of the judges it be expedient in order to prevent fraud or injustice. After both parties shall be heard before the judge he is to determine whether the bank is clearly solvent or not. A bank is clearly solvent which is clearly able to pay all its debts, although it may have suspended specie payments for a time. In the case of the North American Trust and Banking Co., this principle was held by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. When a bank is clearly solvent and its officers are acting in good faith, no receiver should be appointed. Where the act of 1849 does not apply, if the part of the Revised Statutes, above referred to, does not apply, it is discretionary in the Supreme Court to grant an injunction or not. That discretion is controlled by legal rules, and the injunction should never be granted if the bank is clearly solvent. An *ex parte* order for an injunction should not be granted even after a suspension of specie payments, unless it satisfactorily appears to the judge that it is necessary to prevent fraud and injustice. Where the act of suspension of specie payments (which it is general), is not of itself sufficient proof of fraud or injustice to authorize such injunction.

As a general rule it is not expedient to grant an injunction against a bank without previous notice. It was resolved that Justice Mitchell be requested to furnish a copy of these opinions to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the other districts, with a request that they respectively communicate to him their views on the same points.

**Before Judge Davies—the Banks.**—On Tuesday afternoon an order was granted to show cause why receivers should not be appointed on the property of the Marine and Citizen's Banks—Counsel for the banks that day applied to the Court to vacate the order on the ground that these banks would continue their business. The Court vacated the order.

The suspension of the Bank of the State of South Carolina has been confirmed. The Charleston News, of Saturday evening (10th inst.) says:

This banking institution of the State was compelled by unavoidable circumstances to suspend this forenoon. A good deal of excitement on the announcement of the fact, pervades our community. There is, however, no just cause of panic—such a panic as will induce an unnecessary run on the other banks. The liberality of this bank in accommodating the people, when neither funds nor currency could be obtained from other quarters, had so extended its discount and circulation lines that when the other banking institutions, insisting on constant discharges of balances in specie between them—an unwise and incongruous measure at this crisis—made a press upon it, its suspension became inevitable.

The note holders and depositors need not, however, apprehend any loss, unless in their panic they choose to sacrifice their securities. The immediate liability on bills and deposits is about a million and a half. This is but a small proportion of the assets of the bank, which are unquestionable. Its discount line of promissory notes, its bonds, its exchange, its stocks, &c., all of which are realizable in a limited period, are nearly treble those liabilities.

In addition to the ample amount of the assets and the general soundness of the bank, the State stands as a guarantor of its eventual liquidation of all demands.

The Louisville Journal is indebted to a friend for the following dispatch dated Thursday.

New York, Oct. 15. The banks buy sterling at par and sell at 108. Stocks have advanced heavily. Missouri 68, Tennessee 65, New York 6's 100, Ohio 87, Virginia 84, Reading 36. Specie has declined to 1 premium.

NORFOLK, Oct. 16. The banks here suspended specie payment to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. The Bank of the Metropolis has declined to have anything further to do with the banks of the District of Columbia; therefore the establishment of a clearing house is abandoned. They will, however, act independently of the Bank of the Metropolis, and agree upon a plan to regulate exchanges and afford all the business facilities within their power. This was understood at the meeting of bank officers held this evening.

The amount of United States stock redeemed at the Treasury to-day was \$26,565. This probably closes all transactions in that line for the present.

BOSTON, Oct. 16. At an adjourned meeting to-day, for the purpose of arranging plans for facilitating business at the clearing house, it was proposed to discount liberally on undoubted paper, so as to furnish relief to the business men, who are beginning to be distressed by the pressure.

Little, Alden & Co., have not suspended, and ask an extension only in behalf of several mills for which they are agents.

The bank directors and leading merchants held another meeting to-day and discussed the propriety of an extension of money facilities. Messrs. Nathan and Wm. Appleton advocated the policy of increasing the loans by an addition of \$13,000,000. The bank officers expressed an earnest desire to afford all relief possible to the business community. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 16. All the banks of Savannah suspended this morning.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16. Money matters closed with a more favorable aspect under the advices from New York. The merchants and bankers look more cheerful.

It appears from criminal statistics in England that of 2,358 prisoners in the Surrey jail, only 350 were married, and these had an average of less than three children each, showing at once the humanizing tendency of the marriage relation, also that its responsibilities deter, far more than its burdens and difficulties provoke the criminal inclinations of the middle classes.

**AMERICANS IN CALCUTTA.**—There were in August last about eight hundred Americans residing in Calcutta, and in this number were included many women and children. There was a good deal of anxiety among all classes of the inhabitants, and the Americans were thinking of sending their women and children home by the ship Daniel Webster, which was in port, loading for Boston.

Mr. B. F. Hibler passed through town, the other day, with one of the finest fat bullocks we have ever seen. He purchased him in Boone county and exhibited him at the Florence fair where he received the premium over the splendid bullock of Mr. C. T. Garrard which took the prize at our fair. The animal is five years old and weighs 2,715 pounds.

Mr. Hibler intends to have him, with a number of others, in New York about Christmas.

**ADVICE.**—As the hot season is approaching, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier." It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matter from the blood. We say to all try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column.

**SOMETHING TO DO.**—Mr. Almon Peabody, a well known denizen of Bangor, Me., complained of "nothing to do," and no pay for it. He offered to do anything for a *quid pro quo*. Mr. David Tenny took him at his word, and hired him at \$1 a day for three days, to march from Granite Block on East Market square, to Dodge's Hotel, in regimentals, which he was furnished, and was seen performing his task with plume waving and gun at shoulder arms.

**MAKING A FORTUNE.**—At least one branch of business is thriving despite the hard times. W. R. Foster, of Bangor, the inventor and manufacturer of a little instrument for sharpening pencils, has just closed a contract for manufacturing \$100,000 worth of the article. This is a pretty large operation in a small line of manufacture. Mr. Foster has hither kept forty hands constantly employed, and turned out fifty gross sharpeners per day. He will now be obliged to largely extend his operations.

Among the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that "Two sisters want washing."

## Two Gentlemen Driven out of Frankfort, Ky., by a Mob.

We learn that on Tuesday last, Mr. S. W. Rogers, an architect of this city, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. N. H. Gold, of Newport, R. I., visited Frankfort, Kentucky, upon private business of their own, having no connection whatever with banks or financial matters. Soon after registering their names at the hotel, they took a stroll through the town, and on their return in the course of an hour or two, were surprised to find the office and steps of the hotel filled with a large crowd of people, who were loudly talking, and whose remarks seemed to be directed to the two gentlemen as they entered the house. Being innocent of any offence, they could not understand the cause of so much excitement for some time, until the cry of "Drive the cursed Cincinnati abolition brokers out of the town!" greeted their ears, and they were warned by a friend that they had better leave the city.

The explanation of this mob-law demonstration was, that the gentlemen were suspected of being money-brokers from Cincinnati, who had come into town for the purpose of getting bills of the Frankfort banks redeemed in specie. This at least was the pretence for the lawlessness exhibited, and no explanation or assurance which the gentlemen could give, would satisfy the excited crowd. They were determined to drive them out and go they must; and rather than subject themselves to insult, and perhaps to personal violence, the gentlemen concluded to take the first train for Cincinnati, and did so, being followed to the depot by the excited crowd, who shouted and threatened. And it was not until the train was fairly under way, that they felt themselves safe from the mob.

It will require no assurance to convince those who know either Mr. Rogers or Mr. Gold, that great injustice has been done them by this lawless Frankfort mob. Their visit to that city had reference entirely to the performance of a sacred duty, and had no connection with money matters in any shape. We hope to learn that the more sober and intelligent portion of the citizens of Frankfort condemn this high handed and disgraceful violation of personal rights and liberty. [Cincinnati Gazette.]

The panic which struck the two gentlemen alluded to has led them to impose upon the credulous editor of the Gazette. If they were not really the agents of assorting houses, they must very naturally have felt themselves grossly insulted by being mistaken for such sharks, and have maliciously exaggerated the conduct of the citizens of this place. They were not followed to the depot by an "excited crowd, who shouted and threatened." In the hotel where they were stopping there were a number of gentlemen who were discussing the mischievous conduct of the Cincinnati assorting houses, and who expressed their determination to let no agent of an assorting house draw specie from the Banks. The persons from Cincinnati acted in such a way as to convince the citizens of the place that they were runners, and the remarks, although not addressed to them, were made in a tone loud enough for them to hear, so that they might have fair warning. They were not driven from the city, but might have stayed here as long as they pleased, provided they conducted themselves in a respectable manner, and made no attempt to run upon the Banks. The citizens of the place were guilty of no illegal act. If the brokers have a legal right to send their agents here to oppress the business men of the place, the people have a legal right to express their opinions concerning them, which they did in no measured terms. This is all they did. They might have done more, had the men from Cincinnati attempted to get specie, but, as they say they were not here for that purpose, they were in no danger. It is but just to say that the officers of the Banks had nothing to do with the movement. But the people who have been made to suffer by the rascality of the assorting houses have resolved to check their evil practices, even if they are compelled to egg one or two runners in order to do it.

We clip the following account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky from the Lexington Obs. & Reporter:

**GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.**—This body was still in session at their Hall in this city when our paper went to press last night; but a resolution to adjourn sine die at 12 o'clock (midnight), had been adopted.

The session has been a most harmonious and interesting one, and a vast amount of business has been transacted.

The question of the removal of the Grand Lodge to Louisville, upon a resolution to that effect submitted at the grand annual communication twelve months ago, was considered during the session, and it was decided in the negative by a decided vote.

The receipts of the Grand Lodge for the past year are more than \$5,000 over those of the previous year, and show that Masonry is in a most flourishing condition in Kentucky.

On Thursday evening, the annual oration was delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Grand Orator, G. CLAY SMITH, Esq. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, a fine audience was in attendance and listened to an admirable address upon the principles, aims, and objects of the Order.

A splendid supper was given the same evening, at 11 o'clock, to the members of the Grand Lodge by their brethren of the city of Lexington, at the Broadway Hotel. It was an occasion full of enjoyment, and reflected the highest credit upon all concerned. The supper was prepared by Col. DUDLEY in his best style, and that is saying quite enough. Wit, sentiment and song prevailed, and the company enjoyed themselves until quite a late hour.

The following are the officers of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kentucky for the ensuing year: Rev. WM. H. FORSTH, Leesburg, G. H. P. WM. M. SAMUEL, Paris, D. G. H. P. THOS. TODD, Shelbyville, G. K. THOMAS N. WISE, Covington, G. S. PHILIP SWIGERT, Frankfort, G. Sec. A. G. HONORS, Frankfort, G. C. Two. Rev. Jno. A. MERRICK, Paris, G. Chap. WM. H. CUNNINGHAM, Winchester, G. C. H. DAVID H. COULTER, Newtown, G. C. G. D. D. RICHARDSON, Lexington, G. S. & T.

The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: M. W. PHILIP SWIGERT, Grand Master. R. W. ROBERT MORRIS, Deputy Grand Master. W. HARVEY T. WILSON, Grand S. Warden. W. RICH. K. TYLER, Grand J. Warden. Rev. WM. H. FORSTH, Grand Chaplain. Dr. ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., of Louisville Grand Orator.

The receipts of the late Indiana State Fair were \$14,571. The Indianapolis Sentinel says there have been defalcations in the State board and that one member of the board from Eastern Indiana and one from Northern Indiana are implicated, but neither the president, treasurer, or secretary are concerned in them.

A trotting race between Flora Temple and Lancel, (the former in harness, the latter under the saddle,) for a purse of \$1,000, took place on Saturday last, at Hartford, Connecticut. Lancel won the 1st, 3d and 4th heats, Flora the 2d.—Time 2:24½, 2:29, 2:25, and 2:28. The race made by Lancel is said to be the best ever made.

For the Commonwealth.

**MR. EDITOR:** The second day of THE STATE FAIR at HENDERSON is nearly closed, and all is pleasant and successful thus far.

Of course neither the number of exhibitors or the number of visitors is so great as when such occasions occur near to large cities, and on the line of Railroads; yet the Amphitheatre is well filled to-day, and it is of the same size as that at Louisville.

There are entries of stock in all the rings, and all the classes, almost without exception; and most of the rings are well filled with fine animals, both of imported and home raised stock.

In the Mechanics Hall, two steam engines give life and motion to a variety of useful machinery, both for the farmers and mechanics. Implements of all kinds are in abundance, and many of them of the finest workmanship.

In the Industrial and Floral Hall there is also a good exhibition in all the various classes in that department, from a beautiful painting to a mammoth leaf of tobacco.

Upon the whole the exhibition and attendance are both larger and better than could reasonably have been expected, considering the low stage of navigation, and the remote location of the Fair from the chief stock raising section of the State. The exhibition has demonstrated that the stock of this section is better than had been generally expected, and that good stock is also more numerous.

In the main object of the Society the Fair will be eminently successful. It is diffusing the best and most extensive taste for improvement, both in stock and crops, and thus a new and powerful, as well as most salutary impulse, will be given to Agricultural improvement.

Gov. Powell, though quite unwell for several days past, could not be detained from making his address as announced. The delivery of it occupied about one hour, during which he had the careful attention of all who could get in hearing distance. There is but one expression in regard to it. It was a most able and instructive address. He took high ground for the utility and importance of Agriculture; and for its improvement and advancement in Kentucky. It will be published in convenient form for circulation, and can not fail to have a most salutary effect on the public sentiment and future prosperity of the State in connection with agricultural improvement and education. The thanks of the Society, and of the whole community, are justly due to Gov. Powell for this great effort of his superior talents.

In the order and decorum which prevail the Fair at Henderson exceeds any which I have attended; and is excelled by none in hospitable and bountiful refreshment on the grounds, and in polite and kind entertainment at the homes of the citizens.

As a specification of the extent of the exhibition, I will name that the grand cavalcade of premium cattle, is just passing around the ring at the close of the day, and thirty head of cattle are in the procession.

I write in haste and in a crowded hall, and amidst the din of mingled voices.

Yours, &c., A FARMER.

**THE PEOPLE'S BANK.**—In accordance with the provision of the charter and in pursuance of previous announcement, an election was held last Saturday, at the Court House, for Directors and officers of the People's Bank, which resulted in the selection of the following:

**DIRECTORS**  
B. C. GRIDER, President,  
LEWIS POTTER,  
GEORGE CLAYPOOL,  
JOHN LOVING,  
J. C. WILKINS,  
S. A. BARCLAY,  
W. H. SMITH.

A. G. HOBSON, was elected Cashier. The election of a clerk was postponed and the duties of that office enjoined upon the Cashier until the business of the Bank shall require his undivided attention and constant services, when a Clerk will be elected.—Boilinggreen Gazette.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Calhoun v Beadles, (3 cases) Ballard; affirmed.  
Woodward v Cov. & Lex. R. Co., Kenton; affirmed.  
Phillips v Same, Kenton; affirmed.  
Bodley's heirs v Morris, Mason; reversed.  
Bodley & Findell v Morris, Mason; affirmed.  
Richardson v Marshall, Greene; reversed.  
Lander v Nunn, Fleming; petition overruled.  
Gerber v Kromer, Jefferson; petition overruled.

**ORDERS.**

Porter v Foley, Kenton—to be argued 3d day Dec. Term.  
Wiggle v Shanks, Ohio; affirmed.  
Nash v Rucker, Henry; affirmed.  
Bates v Lecompte, Franklin; affirmed.  
Barbour v Williamson, Barren; affirmed.  
McLane v Hopsen, Bourbon; affirmed.  
Ingles v Coons, Bourbon; affirmed.  
Russell v Russell, Fayette; affirmed.  
Page, Auditor v Transylvania University, Franklin—were argued.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Barbour v Williamson, Barren; affirmed.  
Ingles v Coons, Bourbon; affirmed.  
Nash v Rucker, Henry; affirmed.  
Page, Auditor v Transylvania University, Franklin; affirmed.  
Russell v Russell, Fayette; reversed.  
Harris v Hopkins, Boyle; reversed.  
Hershauer v Duncan, Lou. Cl.; reversed.  
Smith v McClelland, Jefferson; reversed.  
Whipple v Shanks, Ohio; reversed.

**ORDERS.**

Dunn v Glave, Harrison; affirmed.  
Green v Rodman, Henderson; affirmed.  
Rankin v Eastin, Henderson; affirmed.  
Wells v Young, Lou. Cl.; affirmed.  
Hardin v Vance, Laurel—were argued.  
The Court then announced that they would adjourn to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Rankin v Eastin, Henderson; dismissed.  
McLane v Hopsen, Bourbon; affirmed.  
Green v Rodman, Henderson; reversed.  
Wells v Young, Louisville; affirmed.  
Gill v Parmele, Louisville; reversed.  
Dunn v Glave, Harrison; reversed.  
Hendrickson v McMayes, Adair; reversed.  
Goddard v Henry, Kenton; reversed.  
Arnold v Vickers, Kenton; reversed.  
Luttrell v Maysville R. R., Mason—petition overruled.  
Herchauer v Duncan, Louisville—petition presented.  
Cromie v Granger, Louisville—petition presented.  
Overton v Overton, Fayette—suspension set aside.  
Court adjourned till Court in course.

When all the white people of the United States reduce their expenses one shilling a day, it makes a difference of eighteen millions of dollars a week, and of over fifty millions every month.

**CLAY MONUMENTAL STATUE.**—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune, that the contract for the execution of the Statue of Henry Clay, to be erected in Canal street, in that city, has been signed, and that the work will be at once undertaken. The sculptor is Mr. Joel T. Hart, who will be assisted in casting the statue, by Mons. Miller, of Munich, who is reported to be the most eminent artist in Europe. The artist is now in that country. He undertakes to make, to the best of his ability, a bronze statue, twelve feet sixteen inches high, in conformity with a design of his own that has been approved by the association, and to deliver it to the committee here, and superintend its erection on or before the 1st day of January, 1860. He also contracts to make a design and working drawings for the pedestal.

The Association agree to pay the artist for this work the sum of \$14,000—\$6,000 on the completion of the model and its readiness to be cast in bronze, and the remaining 8,000 on the delivery of the statue to the committee.

A letter from the artist gives a hope that the statue will be ready for inauguration on the 12th of April, 1859.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

IF We are requested to announce Major M. D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian.

IF We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11-1857.]

IF We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

IF We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

IF We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PUGH as a candidate for Sergeant at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7-1857.

## Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857-1858.

## New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857-1858.

## Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1, 1858. R. C. STEELE & CO.

## NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of

## MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market. We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. July 22, 1857-1858. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

## Expedition for Liberia.

Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia. May 11, 1857-6m.

## MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., in Shelby county, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, DAN'L M. GRIFFITH, of Owensboro, Ky., to Miss JESSIE R., daughter of Col. C. S. Todd, of Shelby county.

## GRAND DISPLAY

OF

## NEW YORK MILLINERY.

Miss E. B. COWDEN

WILL OPEN A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF THE latest styles of

Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, &c.,

At the Capital Hotel on Tuesday, Oct. 20, where she will probably remain a few days only. [Oct. 19-1857.]

## ELEGANT STOCK

OF

## FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

—AT—

## CHARLES B. GETZ'S,

Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,

Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashionable

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Ever exhibited in this city.

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city. My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excelled, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock.

CHARLES B. GETZ, Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.

## House and Lot in Midway For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Woodford Circuit Court, rendered at the October term, 1857, I will sell as Commissioner at public sale, at the Court House door in Versailles, on Monday the 2d day of November next, being County Court day, a HOUSE and LOT in Midway, the property of Dr. Jas. A. Stevenson, deceased, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, equal payments with interest from date. The purchaser to give good security on the notes which will have the force and effect of receipt bonds, and a lien retained on the property for purchase money.

L. A. BERRY, Commissioner. Oct. 16, 1857-1858.

## CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of

## CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands: 6,000 "Uguas," 10,000 Cinto Del Orion, 4,000 Bellini, 15,000 Jno. Bull, 4,000 Rio Honda, 3,000 Salvadoras Londres, 4,000 Creolo, 2,000 La Lovely Regalias, 3,000 La Pruebo, 5,000 La Atalla, 4,000 Homogedda



